

10月9日,2021推

球",是中国今年主场重要外交 活动——《生物多样性公约》第 十五次缔约方大会(COP15)的

习近平生态文明思想的成效。

Building an Ecological Civilization together for

a Beautiful Planet, this forum is an important

activity during the Fifteenth meeting of the

2021年10月8日 星期五 中共大理州委主管主办

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**DALI DAILY** 



# 贡献生物多样性保护的"大理力量" 高耸的山脉,又有峰峦环抱的盆地和湖泊,高山峡谷地貌鲜 努力做好野生动植物保护工作。全面开展野生动物禁

明典型,是滇西北生物多样性保护的一个重点区域,也是具 有全球保护意义的生物多样性关键地区。

——截至2020年,全州森林面积214万公顷,森林覆盖率 达65.51%,森林蓄积量1.2亿立方米。 一截至2020年,全州湿地面积67084.77公顷,其中自然

湿地50645.58公顷,全州湿地受保护面积41867.62公顷。 国家湿地公园2个、国家地质公园2个、国家水利风景区2个、三

江并流世界遗产地1个、世界地质公园1个,总面积达409641.12

大理州植被类型多样,野生动植物种类繁多,是著名的天 然基因库和生物资源宝库。

目前,全州已查明高等植物种类共182科、927属、3643种: 陆生野生动物 763 种,其中爬行类动物 24 种、兽类 98 种、鸟类 641种(占全省的67.5%),有国家级或省级保护动物51种,动物 类群从原生动物到脊椎动物有11个门类在境内分布。同时, 大理还是茶花和杜鹃花的原产地、兰科植物的富集区、云南

### 物种特有现象突出

护区(南涧段)已知的陆生兽类特有属达10属,占我国陆生兽 类23个特有属的43.5%。此外,该保护区还是国内外著名的两 栖爬行动物研究基地。

特有种类最多的山脉之一,稀有濒危植物漾濞槭在全球范围 内仅分布于州内的漾濞县,茈碧花的野生原种也仅生活在州

多年来,大理州深入贯彻习近平生态文明思想,多管齐下, 措施有力,有效保护了全州生物多样性。

食工作,通过转变用途、放归自然、综合利用等方式,对在养 野生动物进行妥善处置;引入保险机制,实施野生动物公众

# "Strengths of Dali" in Contributing for Biodiversity Conservation

Dali Prefecture is situated in the intersection of the Central Yunnan Plateau with the Hengduan Mountain Range, and the land is covered by rising and extending mountains embellished with open basins and picturesque lakes. And it has a typical significance for global biodiversity conservation.

## Species Diversity in Dali

Dali has various types of vegetation and is diverse in species of wild flora and fauna, and it is well-known as a bank of natural genes and a treasury of biological resources.

endangered Acer yangbiense is foundonly in Yangbi County of Dali Prefecture; and the wild ancestor of Nymphaea tetragona Georgi is growing only in Cibi Lake in Eryuan County of

change of use, being released into the wild, and comprehensive use. The wildlife public liability insurance was introduced, and the compensation for accidents by wildlife was carried out in line with insurance policy. Two wildlife rescue centers were built, and archives were set up for wildlife rescued, so that the care and relief of wildlife were progressively strengthened. Four national monitoring stations on terrestrial wildlife-borne infectious diseases and two provincial monitoring stationson the diseases were built for monitoring scientifically.

Two bird observatory and ringing stations were built, and as many as 25,464 migrating

endangered wild flora and fauna was increasingly



